

# STOCK MARKET DAILY JOURNAL

A Daily Commercial Newspaper for Modern Farmers and Stockmen and an Advertising Medium that Reaches the Buyers

Vol. XII, No. 67.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1908

LAST EDITION.

TERMS: SINGLE COPY, 5 CENTS; FEB. YEAR, \$4.00.

## DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 19 Cars, 767 Cattle; 95 Cars, 8,002 Hogs; No Cars, 32 Sheep.

## QUIET TRADE IN STEERS

Few Beeves Included in Receipts—Market Steady at Recent Advances.

## WEEK'S GAIN IS 20 to 40c

Late Advance in Cows and Heifers Well Sustained at Week's Close—Calf Market Steady—Bulls Sell at Unchanged Prices—Receipts of Stock Cattle Very Scarce—Packers Score in Hog House—Live Mutton Nominal.

RECEIPTS FROM JANUARY 1, 1908. The following table shows the estimated receipts of stock, hogs and sheep at the corresponding time in 1907:

1908	1907	Dec.	Inc.
Cattle	489,009	554,099	71,690
Hogs	2,624,343	1,859,036	855,307
Sheep	531,078	718,581	187,503
Horses	20,787	26,222	6,435

LIVE STOCK IN SIGHT. The following shows the estimated receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the five principal western markets:

Chicago	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Chicago	3,000	15,000	4,000
South Omaha	1,400	2,000	4,500
St. Joseph	1,800	8,000	1,000
East St. Louis	6,000	16,500	1,000

RECEIPTS BY CARS. The following shows the number of cars of stock handled today by railroads centering at the stock yards:

C. B. & Q., west	19
C. B. & Q., east <td>14</td>	14
C. R. I. & P. <td>12</td>	12
Great Western <td>12</td>	12
Missouri Pacific <td>12</td>	12
St. Joseph & Grand Island <td>12</td>	12
A. T. & B. F. <td>5</td>	5
Total	114

## CATTLE.

Half the Arrivals Were Direct—Trade Steady at Late Levels.

Friday brought out a fair supply of cattle at this point and for this day in the week, but fully half of this supply was direct to packers from other markets and the actual Friday business was of about the usual volume and character for this day of the week. Prices for the few cattle offered were about the same as on the previous day. Sales included good 1,170 lb. steers at \$6.95 and some fed westerns at \$5.25.

The week has brought about a sharp turn to improvement in the market tone for practically all classes of beef cattle. Receipts have fallen off considerably at the local point and in the total at five markets. The combined arrivals at the five leading markets are 105,000 and are 39,000 less than for the previous week. The election can be credited with a large share of this falling off. However, it is time of year for decreases, as the westerns are now dropping off, although more or less of these will be moving until winter actually sets in in the southwest.

The demand for beef cattle has shown some improvement and prices have advanced sharply on all attractive and useful cattle. On fat steers conservative advances have been 25¢ to 40¢ and sales have been noted that were considered fully 50¢ higher than last week. On light and common half-fat native steers the advance has not been so marked, but they are selling with much more freedom and are some higher. There has been an entire absence of strictly choice, fully finished beeves on this market, although market improvement over quality of last week has been noted. The best cattle here were some Missouri fed steers that sold at \$6.70, weighing 1,334 pounds. A few loads have been selling at \$5.75 to \$6.45 and sales of these show the full advance noted above. Other steers of common to fair killing quality have been selling at \$4.50 to \$5.50 and also show a good advance over last week.

Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers.

21	1181	6 05	16	1082	4 25
4	1176	5 75	3	970	4 25
23	1056	4 80	1	1180	3 90
21	1005	4 25	2	925	3 75

## COWS, BULLS AND MIXED.

Less than a normal Friday supply of cows and heifers was on sale this morning. The small amount of business transacted was hardly sufficient to constitute a regular market, but prices were generally regarded steady with Thursday and everything sold early.

Under light supplies the market for cows and heifers this week has been active and prices have shown material improvement. Compared with a week ago values are anywhere from 20¢ to 40¢ higher, with principal advance being on medium to choice heifers, outside orders being responsible for a boom in this end of the market. Good cows,

however, have been eagerly sought for and there have been more sales at \$3.50 and up this week than for some time past. Most of the cows selling above \$3.00 show a gain of 20¢ to 25¢ over last week's close. While fair to good canners and cutters also show a substantial advance. Old shelly canners did not advance much, these kinds meeting a slim outlet in a range of \$1.75 to 2.15. Best cows sold at \$3.50 to \$4.50 with bulk of the useful grades selling at \$2.35 to 2.40. Decent canners and cutters cows sold largely at \$2.25 to 2.75. A few good heifers sold up to \$4.50, but choice kinds would have sold considerably higher. Medium grades sold mainly at \$3.40 to 4.10.

Anything desirable in the bull line is conservatively quoted 10 to 15 cents higher than a week ago, but common bolognas are about steady. The calf market showed a weaker tendency Monday, but the close was strong and higher, choice veals selling up to \$6.75.

Stock Cattle Purchases Yesterday.

J. V. Atkins	185
Maxwell, Spayde & Co.	76
G. Hoffman	30
George Spencer & Co.	22
Charles Tramp	15
W. B. Kennedy	10
Wilkinson & Reynolds	10
W. R. Roundtree	8
Joseph Baker	7
Richard Shehan	3
J. H. Miloy	2
Country and order buyers	75
Total	404

Increased Receipts Met With Demand For Lower Prices. There is indication in receipts of hogs on closing days of the week that the country is in a selling humor and may rush in supplies as long as the weather is good, the disposition of owners apparently being to sell rather than feed out on corn at present prices. Supplies at five points today were the largest of the week and bring the five day total up to 296,000 or only slightly under figures of last week for the same points.

Outside markets were all reported as opening lower and local buyers got into line bidding sharply under Thursday prices. Sellers were slow to give way but finally the market was established at around a dime under Thursday prices for the more desirable grades of medium to strong weights but light and light mixed droves met poor favor and had to sell 10 to 15 cents under prices of the previous day.

The proportion of light weights was quite large and droves of even-topped, well finished medium or heavy weight were conspicuous for scarcity. Prices ranged from \$5.25 to \$6.95, with the bulk selling at \$5.70 to \$6.50.

The bulk yesterday sold at \$5.90 to \$6.95, a week ago at \$5.40 to \$7.50, a month ago at \$5.85 to \$6.30, a year ago at \$4.70 to \$4.80, two years ago \$4.10 to \$4.20, three years ago at \$4.82 to \$4.90, four years ago at \$4.85 to \$5.05.

Pigs and Lights—100 lbs. and Under.

No.	Av. Sbk. Price	No.	Av. Sbk. Price
99	197	88	187
81	196	89	186
79	195	90	185
78	188	102	158
39	189	40	147
80	192	85	143
59	184	80	139
78	191	120	75
148	170	5	75
105	182	40	70
107	181	80	70
69	172	120	70
57	187	80	70
107	176	130	70
88	178	80	70
95	174	40	67
101	170	5	65
104	163	40	65
104	169	40	65
98	160	40	65
99	174	5	65
91	182	120	60
25	188	5	60
90	169	5	60

Heavy and Mixed—200 lbs. and Upward.

23	281	5	239
66	245	80	210
69	253	21	211
70	240	40	210
81	283	200	95
80	252	80	95
65	245	5	95
78	238	80	95
53	281	160	95
70	229	120	95
78	234	20	95
70	225	5	95
74	226	80	95
79	265	5	95
75	256	5	95
139	241	120	95
62	291	280	95
81	293	40	95
75	234	40	95
88	209	40	95
78	282	5	95
179	201	160	95
79	250	80	95
81	207	200	95
82	213	120	95
80	211	5	95
39	271	160	95
69	244	280	95

Olds, Ends and Wagon Hogs.

2	245	5	200
4	217	5	200
10	228	40	200
5	278	5	200
2	200	5	200
7	220	40	200
15	159	5	200
10	185	40	200
17	165	5	200
5	210	5	200
1	190	5	200

Swift and Company, 4,000 Morris Packing Co., 2,175 Hammond Packing Co., 1,952

Range of Prices. This Week Last Week

Monday	\$5.20	\$6.90	\$5.30	\$6.90
Tuesday	5.00	6.00	5.00	6.00
Wednesday	5.50	6.15	5.00	6.00
Thursday	5.85	6.10	5.10	6.05
Friday	5.25	6.05	4.75	6.00
Saturday	6.00	5.00	6.00	6.00

General Live Mutton Market Closing 25¢ to 40¢ Higher. Little business was transacted in the sheep house today as receipts were very small. A small lot of native lambs sold at \$5.75 and \$4.25 was realized for a few good ewes. The market was of a nominal character with the feeling firm.

Live mutton values scored a substantial advance during the week; the general market closing 25 to 40 cents higher, most gain being quoted on good to choice lambs. With the range run subsiding receipts have dropped off sharply, the week's total at five points showing a shrinkage of 61,900 compared with the preceding week. Local receipts have been exceptionally

Packers' Purchases Yesterday.

Swift & Co.	476	3,075	952
Hammond	609	2,051	.....

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light, aggregating only 6,300 for the week.

Complaint has been general all week of the poor quality of the offerings. The few consignments of range stuff included nothing very attractive and a lot of trashy natives were dumped on the market. Best lambs here this week danded at \$5.75, but strictly good kinds would have sold higher at the close. Bulk of killing lambs offered this week were medium Wyoming, selling at \$5.95 to \$4.45. Range sheep and yearlings sold at \$4.25 and good native ewes sold at the same figure.

Feeding material sold higher in sympathy with killers, the advance being 16¢ to 20¢. Bulk of feeding lambs offered went in a range of \$1.85 to \$5.00.

14 nat lambs..... 75. 4 75  
18 nat ewes..... 150. 4 25  
Packers' sheep purchases.  
Hammond Packing Co..... 32

OTHER LIVESTOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO, Union Stock Yards, Ill., Nov. 6.—The Live Stock World reports:

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000. Market 10 @ 15c higher; top, \$7.50; cows and feeders strong.

HOGS—Receipts, 36,000. Market 10 @ 15c lower; top, \$6.00; bulk, \$5.75 to \$6.20.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000. Market steady; lambs \$6.50.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 6.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports:

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000. Market 10 @ 25c higher; cows and heifers 10 @ 25c higher; stockers and calves scarce and firm.

HOGS—Receipts, 15,000. Market averaged 10c lower, closed weak; top, \$6.05; bulk, \$5.40 to \$5.95.

Sheep—Receipts, 4,000. Market steady.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 6.—SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 6.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports:

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,400. Market steady.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,200. Market 5 @ 10c lower; top, \$6.00; bulk, \$5.75 to \$5.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 4,400. Market steady.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 6.—Special to The Journal: The National Live Stock Reporter reports:

CATTLE—Receipts, 6,000, including 2,500 Texas. Market strong.

HOGS—Receipts, 35,500. Market 10 @ 15c lower; top, \$5.70; bulk, \$5.70 to \$5.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000. Market 10 @ 15c higher.

ST. JOSEPH CASH GRAIN MARKET

Today's cash values: Receipts, wheat, 11 cars; corn, 6 cars; oats, 0 car.

Wheat.

No. 2 red	1 04	61 04 1/2
No. 3 red	1 02	61 03
No. 4 red	97	60 99
No. 2 hard	96	61 00
No. 3 hard	93	60 98
No. 4 hard	89	60 96

Corn.

No. 2 white	63 1/2	65
No. 3 white	63	64 1/2
No. 4 white	60	63
No. 2 corn	59 1/2	63
No. 3 corn	59	62 1/2
No. 4 corn	56	62 1/2

Oats.

No. 2 white	48	60
No. 3 white	47	60
No. 2 oats	47	60
No. 3 oats	46	60
Shrubs	91	62 1/2
Short chops	91	62 1/2
Thorn	95	62 1/2

The above cash quotations are based on actual sales each day and are furnished by T. P. Gordon, Board of Trade building, St. Joseph, Mo.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS. The following Chicago board of trade quotations are furnished by T. P. Gordon, Board of Trade building, St. Joseph, Mo.

Options.

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
May	100	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	1/4
May	103 1/2	104	103 1/4	103 1/2	1/4

THE PUBLIC ROADS

Deplorable Conditions of Highways Has Been Subject of Long Consideration.

## LONG A LOCAL QUESTION

But Is Rapidly Becoming a Matter of Intense Public Interest.

## ADDRESS OF MR. BACHELDER

Persistent Agitation of Farmers For Better Roads Is Attracting Wide Attention—Government's Farm Commission Will Perhaps Hear Much of Bad Roads in Its Tour of the Country—Initiative For Federal Aid Has Been Taken.

Address by the Hon. N. J. Bachelder, master of the National Grand National Carriage Builders' Association, Chicago, October 14, 1908.

The deplorable condition of the public roads in nearly all sections of the United States has for many years been the subject of careful consideration by the farmers, and they fully realize the great economic and social importance of substituting a scientific system of road construction and maintenance for the crude and old-fashioned methods that prevail to so large an extent at the present time. It may seem to outsiders that it has taken the farmers a long time to appreciate the benefits of improved roads, but in reality they have not been so backward as some of their critics suppose. As the chief sufferers from the rough dirt roads which constitute by far the greater mileage of the country's highways, the farmers have been foremost in favoring the general policy of road improvement, and have been using their influence to bring about a change in methods of road construction.

Up to a comparatively recent period the question of better roads was regarded as one that concerned only the districts in which the highways are located, and it was believed that the expense of road construction and improvement should be borne by such districts. As the result, very largely of the persistent agitation by the farmers for better roads, the road problem has come to be considered from the wider point of view that bad roads affect not only the communities through which they run, but also the interests of the towns, cities, states and nation. There is now a general agreement that among the manufacturers, merchants, and workers of the country at large are all concerned with the prosperity of the farmers, the question of good roads, as a means of improving the condition of the farmers, is of direct interest to all other classes of our people.

I assert without fear of contradiction that the establishment of a complete system of improved public highways is the most important economic issue now confronting the American people. The conservation of our forests and other natural resources; the improvement of our rivers and harbors; railway and trust regulation; all these sink into insignificance in comparison with this question, in so far as it relates to the permanent welfare and prosperity of the nation. Careful estimates of the loss in time, labor and actual expenditure for marketing the country's enormous volume of farm products, show that bad roads impose an annual burden of at least \$125,000,000, the difference between the cost of hauling these products over the dirt roads which constitute 93 per cent. of our total road mileage, and the cost of hauling the same quantity over improved roads.

This loss falls heaviest on the farmers, whose productive capacity is decreased because of the greater portion of their time that is spent in conveying their crops to market, but it also imposes the burden of higher prices on the consuming public generally. Manufacturing and business interests are affected through the fact that farmers produce less, and therefore consume less manufactured goods, than they would under more favorable conditions.

It is a truism that the prosperity of the whole country depends on the condition of our agricultural interests, yet this simple statement of fact is practically ignored in all discussions of how to restore and maintain prosperity. The dependence of our whole complicated system of manufacturing, transportation and trade on the farmers of the country has been clearly illustrated during the past year, when Wall Street, our great railway systems, and to a large extent our manufacturing and business interests generally, have been anxiously following the crop reports, in order to assure themselves of a more favorable outlook and the coming of another period of manufacturing, transportation, and business activity. But when it comes to appropriating money by congress, how do we find the great basic agricultural industry

Continued on Page Three.

RANGE CONDITIONS GOOD.

Texas Cattle Raisers in Great Spirits Over Conditions.

## ITEMS IN BRIEF.

E. I. Boston marketed stock today from Baker, Kan.

H. Welch, of Stanberry, Mo., cashed in a car of hogs today.

T. E. Clark, of Gower, Mo., had stock on today's market.

Sol. Weil of Severance, Kan., marketed a mixed load here today.

A. F. Allen, of Huron, Kan., had one load of hogs on today's market.

J. Blagg, Arko, Mo., forwarded in a car of hogs for today's market.

Howe Bros., of Bedford, Ia., marketed a load of hogs here today.

E. M. Gibson, of Coia, Ia., furnished the trade with a load of hogs today.

G. K. Wright of Mayville, Mo., disposed of two loads of hogs here today.

F. Adams, Athelstan, Ia., was noted on the market today with a load of hogs.

D. Burnes, of Nodaway, Mo., was on today's market with one load of hogs.

W. W. White and Ed. Woods, of Grant City, Mo., disposed of stock here today.

J. H. Lynd, of Dawson, Mo., was represented on today's market by one load of hogs.

J. E. Hickey, of Plattsburg, Mo., consigned two loads of hogs to this market today.

H. Wessels, of Hanover, Kan., increased the day's receipts by one car shipment of hogs.

Amity, Mo., was represented on today's market by E. D. Hathaway with one load of hogs.

THE STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

405 West Illinois Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.

The Saint Joseph Journal Publishing Company, PUBLISHER.

W. E. WARRICK, Editor and Manager. Largest Outside Circulation of Any Paper Published in Buchanan County, Missouri.

Entered at the Postoffice in St. Joseph, Mo., as Second Class Matter, September 3, 1897.

Subscription Rates table with columns for Daily, Tri-Weekly, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly rates per year and per month.

In asking change of address, please state your former postoffice. State whether your paper is Daily, Tri-Weekly, Semi-Weekly or Weekly.

Country subscriptions are payable in advance. Remit with postal order or draft payable to St. Joseph Journal Publishing Company.

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Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

Usual 20 per cent commission allowed postmasters, who are authorized to take subscriptions.

MUCH COAL USED ON GREAT LAKES.

The Great Lakes rank next to the Atlantic coast in the quantity and value of coal consumed in steam propulsion. Out of 11,300,000 tons loaded on vessels for bunker purposes in 1907 these waters alone are credited with 25 per cent of the total coal tonnage required.

ROAD WORK IN ALASKA.

A feature of the Alaska exhibit at the 1909 exposition in Seattle will be the map and outline of the government road work. The value of this work is shown in the big trade that the American towns and trading camps are getting along the International Boundary.

COTTON OUTPUT FALLS OFF.

The preliminary report of the Census Bureau on cotton consumption in the United States for the year ending Aug. 31, 1906, recently issued, showed that during the period covered the mills of the South consumed 2,256,613 bales, against 2,410,993 bales in 1906-07, or a falling off of only 154,380 bales (6.4 per cent), whereas, in the same interval northern establishments exhibited a decline of 255,118 bales (9.9 per cent).

TWO VIEWS.

The town man thinks all a farmer does is to sit down in the shade and watch things grow. A farmer thinks all we do in town is to sit behind a counter and rake in the money. This is the reason every farmer wants to move to town, and every town man wants to be a farmer, says the Atchison Globe.

CONSERVATISM AVAILABLE.

A sharp falling off in cattle receipts during the past few days has given prices for fat steers a good long boost. It is generally conceded that the supplies of fat cattle are going to be below normal in number during the coming winter and higher prices are logically expected.

PRACTICAL TEST OF CONCRETE POLES.

Cement Age: The Pennsylvania Railroad has begun experimenting in cement telegraph poles, and if experiments finish as well as they have started the wooden pole will go. A long stretch of track on the line between Pittsburg and Chicago has been fitted up with the new cement poles and the experimenting will last throughout the coming winter.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH MISSOURI?

Now, that the political campaign is ended, how would it do for Missouri to pay a little attention to her natural resources? Politics are not a natural resource. They are an acquired habit and the book-maker is the only fellow who has a chance to win in the game.

Missouri has more of the natural elements that go to make up a great commonwealth than any one of the adjoining states. But Missouri has been and still is lacking in one element that has pushed Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska and Oklahoma ahead of her in development. Let a Colorado fruit farmer pick a big crop of apples from his five or ten acre irrigated orchard and the fact is heralded from ocean to ocean.

Within the current week a story of a ginseng farm yielding \$2,500 per acre for this year's crop of 'seng root has come to light. This famous little patch of land now quoted at \$3,500 per acre and not in the market at the price, lies almost within the corporate limits of St. Joseph. In Kansas or Colorado this little farm would be photographed and written up in newspaper copy form and sent out wherever mail trains go and newspapers are printed.

But in Missouri what of it? The story of Mr. Mowrer's achievement on two acres of ground goes unheralded except by two St. Joseph papers that give it a passing news notice.

Why? Because it has been and is the policy of Missouri not to spend a dollar for development unless a bankable guarantee of a return of ten dollars is placed in escrow where the ten can be gobbled. It is because Missouri won't develop herself, nor will she sell to any one who will develop. Missouri is overcome with a fear that somebody will break in to the state and make a million, and it has not yet dawned upon Missouri that it is impossible for any outfit to come into a community and build up a million dollar business without benefitting every individual, business and foot of property in that community.

With a Coburn at the helm, fully equipped with campaign accoutrements, there is no other state in the Union as ripe and ready for furnishing the world with eye-openers as is this state of Missouri.

IN WOMAN'S REALM

Creamed Chicken. Take one cupful of sweet cream or rich milk, one pint of cooked chicken (cut fine), one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth teaspoonful of pepper, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, yolks of two eggs and a piece of butter the size of walnut. Rub the flour and butter to a cream, place the milk in a double boiler and when scalding hot add the flour and the butter. Stir well and cook for four minutes. Add the chicken and seasoning, cover and let heat while the egg yolks are being beaten. Add four tablespoonfuls of milk to the beaten yolks and pour over the chicken. Stir; cover and cook for four minutes longer. Serve hot.

Queen Has Made a Book. Queen Alexandra's new book is being published by the London Daily Telegraph, 100,000 copies having been ordered. It contains over a hundred photographs taken by her majesty, with interesting foot notes. The book will be sold for charity, and if it is published in other parts of the world it will go to charity. She is an amateur photographer of much talent, and all England is interested in the book, and charity will no doubt profit by it.

That Touch of Molasses. No one outside of New England seems to be able to make huckleberry or blueberry pie, and the reason is said to be the dash of molasses which they add to it in that part of the country. A dash of molasses used to be one of the touches they added so much. In New England they spill corn bread with molasses so it does not always have a good effect.

REVERE BELL IN ITS TOWER. Since 1810 This Bell Has Pealed Forth Calls for Service. Boston.—The Unitarian church at Norton has two distinctions. In the first place it was organized 194 years ago, making it one of the oldest religious societies of continuous existence in this state. In the second place there is one of the much-coveted Paul Revere bells in the tower of the edifice.

Since 1810 this bell has pealed forth the calls to services, and to-day its condition is good. In that year a number of men and women who considered the Unitarian church as their home of spiritual endeavor, raised a sufficient sum among themselves to purchase the bell and offer it as a gift to the parish.

On March 26, 1810, the records show that it was "voted to accept the present made to the parish of a bell, give leave that said bell be hung on the meeting house, and that the ringing of the bell on Sunday morning be nine o'clock."

The bell was bought at Boston of Paul Revere & Sons. Its "net weight" was 875 pounds and its cost was \$367.50. It was guaranteed for one year.

The church society has had 16 pastors. The first was Rev. Joseph Avery, in 1714, although Rev. Mr. Phillips of Andover, preached quite regularly as early as 1710. He was the father of the founders of Phillips Academy. The site of the first church was located by the general court. It was erected in 1710. The seats were not put in until 1715. That building was replaced by a larger one about 1750. The present structure was built in 1835.

PAIR WEDS AFTER 47 YEARS. Outbreak of Civil War Cause of Postponing Marriage. Lewisburg, Tenn.—After a postponement of their wedding for 47 years, O. P. Starnes of Johnson county, Texas, and Mrs. Woolaver of Archer, Tenn., have been married here. They have gone to Oklahoma on their honeymoon.

The bride was formerly Miss Mary Foley and lived in Greene county, which was also the bridegroom's home. They were to have been married in the summer of 1861, but at the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Starnes enlisted in the confederate army and the marriage was postponed. At the battle of Missionary Ridge the prospective bridegroom was critically wounded and left for dead on the field.

Reports that he had been killed reached Miss Foley, and in time she became the bride of Robert Woolaver. Starnes saw Mrs. Woolaver but once after his recovery and left for Georgia, where he was married. He subsequently moved to Texas.

Eighteen months ago Mrs. Starnes died and the husband recently ascertained that his former sweetheart in

Hirsch Bros. Dry Goods Co. Hirsch Bros. Dry Goods Co.



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ST. JOSEPH STOCK YARDS COMPANY. ST. JOSEPH, MO. We are in the Market every day for Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. We are especially bidding for Range Cattle and Sheep, both for slaughter and feeding. Located on fourteen railroads, and in the center of the best corn and live stock district in the United States, we are prepared to furnish a good market for all kinds of live stock. Our charges for yardage and feed are: YARDAGE Cattle, per head...25c Horses, per head...50c Hogs, per head...60c Sheep, per head...50c FEED Corn, per bushel...50c Hay, per 100 lbs...60c Our packers furnish a daily market for all kinds of Cattle, ranging from Canaan to Export Cattle. Look up your railroad connections, and you will find them in our favor.

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THE PUBLIC ROADS

Continued from Page One.

treated? The statistics of the expenditures by the national government during a period of ten years ending with 1906 show that out of appropriations of \$6,309,742,833.00, collected...

Such attention has recently been given to the appointment of a national commission to study the needs and condition of the farmers, with a view to aiding in making farm life more attractive and desirable.

It is because of their earnest conviction that the improvement of our highways would be the most effective agency in promoting not only their own prosperity but that of the entire country, that the farmers are now everywhere demanding larger appropriations by the states for road improvement, and for federal appropriations for the same purpose.

The initiative in the movement for federal appropriations has been taken by the farmers through their principal organization—the National Grange, which has upwards of one million members, with local granges in all sections of the country.

A bill embodying the principle of federal assistance was prepared by the Grange Legislative Committee, and introduced in congress at its recent session, by the Hon. Frank D. Currier of New Hampshire.

It may be objected that in undertaking to assist in the improvement of our highways the national government would be encroaching on the sphere of the states, and that the matter is one with which congress has no concern.

It is believed, however, that the greater part of such appropriations as may be made by congress will be expended by the highway commissions or other road authorities of the various states.

MAN HOLDS MANY JOBS. Reporter is Mayor, Magistrate, Auditor, City Clerk and Other Things.

Courtdale, Pa.—Not many public offices have escaped George Washington Williams, who is burgess or mayor, justice of the peace, auditor, secretary of the council or city clerk, and president of the board of health.

The benefits which would follow the enactment of the legislation advocated by the national grange are by no means to be measured by the mileage of improved roads that could be constructed with the appropriations made by congress.

effective argument for good roads is the object lesson of the improved road as contrasted with the ordinary dirt road, and each new section of properly constructed road is an inducement for the municipal, county and state road authorities to unite in placing the largest possible mileage of the highways within their jurisdiction in a similar condition.

Another great advantage resulting from federal appropriations expended under the general supervision of the proposed national highways commission would be the substitution for our present haphazard methods of road construction of a scientific system of road making.

The subject is of such magnitude, and extends in so many directions, that I have only been able to outline some of its phases.

When the attitude of the farmers is understood and the vital importance of the question realized, that public sentiment will be practically unanimous in favor of this proposition, and that congress will at an early date enact this most desirable legislation.

FATHER HAS LEARNED LESSON. Never Again Will Fetch His Daughter's Young Man from the Train.

A Louisville business man who recently took a summer home about 12 miles in the country had an adventure the other night that has, he says, taught him to not do too much for young fellows who might be calling on his daughter.

"The other night," says he, "I allowed the coachman to go, and did not discover until after he had gone that my daughter was expecting a young man caller. There was nothing to do but to hitch up the horse myself and go to the station to meet him.

"When the car rolled in, just one youngster alighted, and as he answered the description of the fellow coming to see my daughter I sauntered up to him and inquired if he might be Mr. —"

"How did you know?" replied the chap with a tone of disgust at being addressed thus by the 'coachman.'

"The caller was loaded into the carriage and the journey to the house was begun. To break the ice I told him I had understood that he was in a certain line of business, and again came the haughty: 'How did you know?'"

"During the remainder of the journey the young man sang popular songs. When we arrived at the house I put the caller out and proceeded to the stable to put up the horse. After this work had been completed I returned to the house just in time to overhear the young man ask my daughter:

"Who was that fresh guy that brought me over here to-night?"

"When told that the 'fresh guy' was her father, I thought the caller would wilt, and then I decided to put in an appearance about that time. He jumped up and said that if he had known I wanted to put up the horse he would certainly have helped. My advice to fathers—and I shall hereafter stick to what I am preaching—is never to go to all that trouble for a young man caller, when that person has two good legs that can carry him from the station to the house. That young man certainly walked back to the station that night."—Louisville Times.

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Patty's Visit to the Reunion

By Evelyn Sneed Barnett

(Copyright, by Shortstory Pub. Co.)

Patty Eldred was pink of cheek and brown of hair, which was perhaps the reason that when the colonel, her father, promised to take her to the reunion in Louisville she ordered a pink umbrella edged with a gold-brown stripe.

Patty had always gone everywhere with her father, but that everywhere was neither far nor wide, as, with the exception of the Lee ball at "The White" and two trips to Richmond, she had never left the town of Dismore, where she had first seen the light. The excitement of making so extended a trip inclined her to airs, so when she waved her hand from the back of the train to the crowd of devoted swains who had come with flowers and candy to speed her on her way, she rather hurt the feelings of Will Rogers, whom she was supposed to favor.

As the train was about rounding a curve he had run by the car calling: "I've a great mind to get ahead of these fellows and meet you in Louisville."

To which she had replied: "Do you think I would look at you by the side of the gallant Kentuckians? If you know when you are well off you will stay where you are."

Which retort roused a certain quality in Will that he went home and packed his valise. Dismore was on the highway and trains were plenty.

Patty's train must needs make so many stops to pick up soldiers and their families that it was late by two hours. The colonel grew edgier, for he was on the program for an answer to the first speech of welcome to the national committee at eight. As they left Lexington he looked at his watch, made a calculation, and announced that by the time he had taken Patty to the hotel and dressed himself he would be just one hour too late.

Arrived in Louisville, he put his daughter and her belongings into a coupe and gave minute instructions and large money to the driver.

"As I engaged the rooms several days ago, you will have no trouble whatever," said he as he banged the carriage door.

When she reached the hotel the crowd in the lobby was somewhat confusing, and Patty became a trifle nervous. A cheerful bellboy piloted her to the desk, where she registered in a good vertical hand, and, with an air that she fancied was nonchalantly cosmopolitan, asked to be shown to her rooms.

The clerk questioned and investigated and reported that no rooms had been engaged and that none were to be had. Patty's looks appealed to him, and he heard her tale and advised her to go up to one of the parlors, where her father should be sent the moment he arrived.

Patty entered the very red and white room and settled herself in a big armchair near the window, where the roar of carriages and the buzzing of many voices fostered meditation, but prevented slumber. She was unaware of the lapse of time when she was suddenly brought to a consciousness of her surroundings by the entrance of a string of porters bearing cots with which they rapidly transformed the parlor into a dormitory and then—Oh, horrors!—an awful man in the corner actually began taking off his clothes.

Patty fled only to bump against more men in the corridor and more cots. Making her way back to the office now swarming with gray coats she again sought the desk. A strange clerk listened politely to her tale of woe. He was certain that her father had not yet arrived, but as he might come at any moment he advised her to stay in sight and—impelled by the pink cheeks and brown eyes—he even went so far as to wake a sleeping soldier and make him vacate his chair.

Tired as Patty was, she was too forlorn and nervous to sit still. She was also embarrassed by the attention she attracted—so many men all staring. She left her chair and went over to a less conspicuous place by the wall. A little farther on she espied a glass door ajar and edging her way towards it found that it led to a dark empty room containing a row of chairs shrouded in white. She chuckled as she found that here she could escape observation yet still remain in sight of the desk. In she slipped, closing the glass door and, lifting the sheet, climbed into one of the chairs.

"Funny place for a dentist," she said aloud as, settling herself with a relieved sigh, she fixed her eyes on the big register distinctly visible on the clerk's desk. As soon as a familiar head bent over that register she was ready to come to light. In the meantime here was soothing darkness and rest from staring eyes. The chair offered a comfortable reclining position with its cool linen head-rest. Fatigue dulled her brain and before she knew it she slept.

She did not see a white-jacketed man come out of the bar-room, open the door, pull down its green blind, lock a safe and stagger away, but, with the soundness of tired youth and health, slept on.

Then came the colonel, holding himself with extra straightness, flushed with the success of his speech. Meeting the cast-iron smile of Clerk Number Three he signed his name with a flourish and asked to be shown to his rooms.

"Rooms!" repeated Number Three,

making the word unnecessarily plural, "how many do you want?" "Two," answered the colonel, "ordered two weeks ago. My daughter has already taken possession of one of them; I ask to be shown to the other."

The clerk looked at the signature: "N. A. Eldred, Eldred Park, Dismore, Va.," then went behind a mottled glass box and consulted another book. Next, he called a tired straw-colored woman, who examined various pigeon holes. Returning, he announced with the same fixed smile that no letter had been received, and behind the words the colonel's sensitiveness saw doubt.

"My daughter is here," he said with quiet firmness, pointing to the modern characters inscribed some lines above his flourishes. "All I ask is to be shown to her room."

Number Three did not know anything about that party, as he was night-clerk, just come on duty, but he pointed to the blank opposite the party's name, proving that she had not been assigned a room.

Then the colonel shed the dignity of the soldier and became the parent. "The man before you probably gave her some corner for the night. Can't you call him up and see?"

"He doesn't sleep here—has a home some distance away, and it would be of no use, as with all the will in the world, he could not create space."

"I came here six hours ago," smarted out one of the bystanders, a smart-looking drummer with upstanding ears, "and I have a cot under the staircase."

"And I, following after, was glad enough to get a slab down in the Turkish bathrooms," added a very red-faced, little, fat man, who looked as if he had already tried his bed and had come to the surface for air.

A very spick and span young man here bent over the register.

"Why, Will—how on earth!"

"Came by train after yours, colonel. Where do you suppose she is?"

"These people don't seem to know or care. Come, help me find her. One thing is plain—she couldn't get in here, so went somewhere else. Of course she left a message, but nobody seems to remember it. She should have written a note, but one can't expect an inexperienced child to think. I see nothing to do but make the rounds."

In the congestion caused by 20,000 extra inhabitants not a carriage was to be had, so the colonel and Will were somewhat longer than need be going to all the hotels and prominent boarding houses. But their search was fruitless.

Returning to the hotel nothing was to be had, so the colonel and Will must investigate the sleepers on the parlor floor, and soon they had a lot of half-dressed men rudely awakened.

Not one had seen Patty, but several told the colonel to go to a certain place to find her.

All night the two distracted men hung over the telephone in the office



Oh, Horrors! An Awful Man Actually Began Taking Off His Clothes.

of the Holt House, but for them it was silent. That signature was all they had to hold by. She had been here once—she might come again.

At six came the barber. After paying a morning call on the barkeeper, as was his custom, he took his towels and soap to make ready for business.

The office was almost deserted. The smart drummer was picking up his sars over a newspaper tale of millionaires; the little fat man who had slept on a slab was writing a telegram and exhaling steam; a couple of maids on wet knees were wiping up the marble floor; a row of dusky bell-boys were nodding on a bench; and the clerks behind the counter were busily writing.

Suddenly a piercing scream broke the stillness. Will and the colonel jumped to their feet—there was something familiar about that scream. Clerks, bell-boys, maids, men and barkeeper followed the sound to the barber shop. At the door, flying straight into Will's arms, came Patty, a big swipe of lather on one cheek. She looked at Will, at her father, and uttered a glad cry. "The frightened barber hurried to explain—he had mistaken her curly hair for a customer and her sorrows. She continued to embrace impartially Will and her father, leaving big dabs of foam-lather on the coats of each. Will looked ecstatic. An embrace from this Virginia girl was as good as an 'I will' before the altar. Suddenly she recovered herself, straightened up and said with dignity:

"I thought I warned you not to come."

"But willing to be compared to the fascinating Kentuckians, I have ventured to disobey you; I seem to have succumbed at first sight."

WHERE EVERY ONE IS HONEST.

North Carolinians Who Neither Lie Nor Steal.

After a stay in an isolated mountain settlement in North Carolina, where the whirr of the spinning wheel is still a commonplace sound, the dress of the people homespun, where skyscrapers are unheard of and automobiles unknown, the ways of civilization sit strangely just for the moment on Henry Mitchell, 3439 Whitfield avenue. He has been doing missionary work in the Episcopal mission church and school at Bat Cave, a postoffice station in North Carolina, under the supervision of the Sisters of the Transfiguration, whose motherhouse is Bath home, Glendale. Although Bat Cave is only 25 miles from Asheville, N. C., the mountaineers of the community live much to themselves.

"I never in all my life," he said, "saw a more truthful, earnest, honest people. The clothing of the people is spun by the women and the wool sheared from the sheep which the men raise. It is quite an ordinary thing to go into the log home and find the wife busy spinning a wheel. Families are large and the people are industrious. They work when there is work to do, but the land is much worn. It is possible for a man and his family to live in this community without a dollar, year in and year out. If he owes a little taxes on his home—not much more than a dollar or so per year, he goes to a neighbor who has actual cash now and then and works out enough to cover the taxes. Such things as lying or stealing are unknown among these God-fearing people. They are anxious to learn and it is only because of their isolation that they do not know.

"It seems odd to find persons who do not know what lemons and oranges are, yet many of these people have never seen them. They don't know what a skyscraper is, and would view an automobile with awe. I had the pleasure of giving one woman the first 'hat' she ever had. They make their dresses in the old-fashioned way, sewing the skirt to the waist. The North Carolina mountaineer is a fine-looking man. The women are hard-working and kind-hearted. They are eager to have their children study, and the youngsters often walk miles to school. Our school is doing a great work among these people." — Cincinnati Times-Star.

The world's coal production, both anthracite and bituminous, in 1907, was but little short of half a million short tons.

HAMMONDS Mistletoe Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Lard and Canned Meats. are the finest that the Packing House Art Can Produce. HAMMOND PACKING COMPANY Chicago, Ill., St. Joseph, Mo.

GOLDEN DEW WHISKEY. NO OTHER CAN COMPARE WITH IT. Every Drink a Pleasure. Stimulating, Refreshing, Nourishing. The WHISKEY of QUALITY. It is pure and wholesome, and has that fine natural flavor which only superior quality and age can produce. It will be a delight to your palate and an invigorator for your body and is especially adapted for family and medicinal use.

MORRIS & COMPANY. A FEW SPECIALTIES—Supreme Hams, Supreme Bacon, Supreme Lard, Supreme Sausage, Supreme Dried Beef, AND—Lion Brand Canned Meats. CHICAGO ST. JOSEPH KANSAS CITY ST. LOUIS. TRANSIT HOUSE. ST. JOSEPH STOCK YARDS, ST. JOSEPH, MO. FINEST STOCKMEN'S HOTEL IN THE COUNTRY. Rates: American Plan, \$2.00 and \$2.50 Per Day. European Plan, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25. A. W. KOHLER, Manager. Lightning Portable WAGON AND STOCK Scale. All above ground. Steel frame, only 3 inches high. Octagon levers. Tool steel bearings. Compound beams. Most accurate and durable. Write for catalog and price. KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS COMPANY, 222 Mill Street, Kansas City, Mo.

HORSES AND MULES. JACKS AND JENNETS FOR SALE—Bred on our Cherry Grove Stock Farm. All in extra good serviceable condition. Will bear close inspection, as all are bred right. Prices reasonable. Also bred lead of young mules. C. M. DAILY & SON, Savannah, Mo. FOR SALE Registered Shropshire sheep, yearlings and ram lambs for sale. Also limited number of swine. Also high class Jacks and Jennets and young mules in carload lots or by pairs. South St. Joseph, Mo. Yard 'phone 102 South 4 Rings. Advertise in The Journal.

Colorado Farm & Ranch Lands. \$4,000 from 11 Acres. You can do as well if you have Colorado irrigated land. Agents wanted. Write Colorado & Interstate Realty Company Rocky Ford, Colorado. WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET OF DELTA COUNTY, COLORADO, and come to the home of the Big Red Apple, the Colorado Peach and Sugar Beet. Fruit Orchards for \$100 per acre and up. Unimproved fruit land \$10.00 to \$60.00 an acre including perpetual water right. Alfalfa, Grain and Beet land from \$50.00 to \$75.00 an acre. WELCH & MERRILL, DELTA, COLORADO (Members Colorado Realty Dealers' Association.)

THE RANCH YOU WANT! 1,600 ACRES. Thirty-five miles from Montrose, 50 acres in cultivation, 300 more available for cultivation, wheat, barley, rye grow well without irrigation. Good log houses and barns, unlimited supply wood and water. For further particulars, address: REDLAND REALTY COMPANY, MONTROSE, COLORADO. COLORADO FRUIT LANDS. WRITE TO F. D. ALLEE, Grand Junction, Colo. Ask him about Grand Valley Fruit Lands.

A Great Offer. 8 FULL QUARTS \$2.90 FOR. 2 GALLONS \$2.75 FOR. Just send us \$2.90 and we will ship you 4 Full Quarts Private Stock Pure Simpson Whiskey and FREE 4 Quarts Private Stock Pure Wine, Choice of Port, Catawba, Blackberry or CHERRY CORDIAL—OR. One Gallon Private Stock Pure Simpson Whiskey and One Gallon Private Stock Pure Wine, choice as above. CORK SCREW AND WHISKEY GLASS SENT FREE WITH EACH ORDER. This is positively the greatest offer ever made by any whiskey concern anywhere. Upon arrival, you can open one bottle and test it—have your friends taste it—and if not satisfactory in every way, return the goods and we will cheerfully refund your money in full. Send us your order today. JOHN SIMPSON CO., Dept. 46, Kansas City, Mo.

Blacklegoids. Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination for the prevention of BLACKLEG IN CATTLE. NO DOSE TO MEASURE. NO LIQUID TO SPILL. NO STING TO ROT. Just a little pill to be placed under the skin of the animal by a single thrust of the instrument. You cannot afford to let your cattle die of blackleg when a few dollars spent on Blacklegoids will save them. Write for circular. PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY HOME OFFICE AND LABORATORIES, 2601 MIAMI, IND. NOTICE—For a limited time we will give to any stockman an injector free with the first purchase of 200 Blacklegoids.

MORRIS & COMPANY. A FEW SPECIALTIES—Supreme Hams, Supreme Bacon, Supreme Lard, Supreme Sausage, Supreme Dried Beef, AND—Lion Brand Canned Meats. CHICAGO ST. JOSEPH KANSAS CITY ST. LOUIS.

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### MELONS, STARTER

J. V. Bailey Rented Small Farm and Started With Muskmelons.

### USED HOTHOUSE PLANTS

And Marketed Three Thousand Dollars Worth of Melons From 17 Acres.

Saturday Evening Post: My study of botany, plant-breeding and agricultural chemistry in the Minnesota School of Agriculture naturally directed my interest along the lines of retirement of agriculture. As I was on leaving school without funds with which to buy land, machinery and horses for general farming, I decided to rent a small piece of ground and put it under high cultivation. After three years' experience with a small patch I rented a larger tract and branched out a little.

This land had been bringing the previous year about twenty dollars an acre on an outlay of nearly that amount. Seventeen acres of this land I prepared for muskmelons. These vary in price greatly, according to their seasonableness, those first on the market bringing a far higher price than the main crop. Realizing this, I made my plans to get all the advantage to be had from an early market. I knew that this could be done only by germinating under glass—and just how to get the glass to cover a large number of melon-hills at a small expense was a decidedly perplexing problem; but at last I felt that I was in the way of solving it.

Going to the nearest photograph gallery I asked the proprietor how many old negatives he had in stock which were of no value to him. His answer surprised me for he had several hundred. These I bought at a merely nominal price, and by drenching them in hot water I readily removed the chemical film from them. They were of glass were 2x4 inches, and from strips of rough lumber I made frames to fit them. Over each hill I planted with melon seeds. I placed one of these frames, with the glass about three inches above the ground. Thus, to all practical purposes, I had a small hothed for each hill, protecting the sprouting seeds from early spring frosts and from injurious insects until the vines were large enough to take care of themselves. Then the boxes were removed.

The land was sufficiently rich in potash and in phosphates, but not in nitrate. Therefore I used three applications of nitrate of soda thus forcing the vines in their early growth. By the time the ripening season was on, the nitrate of soda had done its work and left the fruit to ripen, where manure would have given the vines a tendency to keep on growing and producing new green fruit.

This crop of melons brought me three thousand dollars. Because I had the advantage of the early market, I was able to get for the most of my crop two and three dollars a bushel, whereas later in the season melons sold in my market for twenty-five cents to fifty cents a bushel. I do not think it would have been possible for me to have handled this crop successfully without the knowledge of fertilizers and of how to combat injurious insects which I obtained by my agricultural college course.

Other crops of the same season brought me equally good results, and for the same reasons, but melons will serve as a specific example.

From the proceeds of my melon crop, three thousand dollars, I bought an eighty-acre farm which was considered very unprofitable, from the fact that it was hilly and overrun with quack-grass and wild oats. The tenant who had worked this farm before I bought it could scarcely get a poor living from it. The true student in any line of science always enjoys the practical solution of a difficult problem, and I was certainly confronted with a large opportunity for this sort of enjoyment.

Realizing that land is depleted as this must be abundantly fertilized, and it must also be cleared of the obnoxious quack-grass and wild oats, I decided that my solution of this double problem lay in turning a large flock of sheep loose on the land. In the fall I bought about six hundred sheep and allowed them to roam over the fields. The result was that all the growth was closely clipped and the land was richly fertilized in the bargain. Then I fed the sheep hay and a little grain until they were fat enough for the market.

My first attempt in this line was so successful that I have twice repeated it, with the result that my average profit for three years has been three thousand dollars net. While this has required much hard work and application, it has been very satisfactory; and I do not hesitate to say that the same results would have been impossible without my education in the agricultural school.

The chief point of value in that training has been in knowing how to apply the right fertilizers, how to select the best crops and seeds, and how to breed the varieties best adapted to their own particular surroundings, how to combat injurious insects and fungus diseases—and, above all else, how to thoroughly enjoy the occupation I have chosen.

JOHN VINCENT BAILEY.

### ENFORCE THE GAME LAWS.

Not Enough Attention Given to Protection of Game.

Wallace's Farmer: We are very glad to learn that here and there over the west there are communities of farmers who have taken in hand the protection of the game on their own farms, and the protection of their live stock as well, from pot hunters and others who enter their fields without permission and openly violate the game laws of the state. We would like to see every township organize on this line and thus put a stop once for all to this slaughter of game in violation of law, and also to the frightening and maiming of animals.

Many farmers are not aware of the protection which the laws of the various states furnish to their game. If our readers will send to the department of agriculture at Washington and get Farmers' Bulletin 208 they will find therein the game laws enacted by the various states in 1907 and a summary of the previous legislation.

They may not know, for example, that in the state of Illinois no prairie chickens can be killed at any season of the year until July 1, 1911, nor any kind of squirrel from November 16th to July 1st. They may not know that in Iowa no squirrels can be killed from January 1st to September 1st, nor prairie chickens from December 1st to September 1st, nor turtle doves at any season of the year; that in Kansas red squirrels can not be shot at all, and that doves, plover, and quail are protected. There are similar laws in nearly all the states.

The real sportsmen are anxious to enforce these laws, and the farmers should stand by them. This is a different thing, however, from farmers protecting their premises from roving pot hunters at every season of the year. No person has any right to enter on the farmer's land anywhere without permission for the purpose of shooting any kind of game in season or out of season. The wild game on the farm belongs to him as long as it is on his premises. It is not to his interest to see them shot by anybody, not even his own boys. The quail, for instance, costs the farmer little or nothing and is one of the most efficient means of keeping in check chinch bugs. This wild game lives in the winter largely on the seeds of weeds. They are distinctly his friends, his aids in keeping in check noxious insects, and why he should allow every Tom, Dick and Harry to go onto his land for their own amusement, shoot these friends of his, scare his sheep and maim his cattle, is something that passes all reasonable comprehension.

We hope every township in our territory will meet and organize, and then put in force the laws of trespass and the game laws, carry violations into the courts, and unite in bearing the expenses. This is another instance of the necessity for co-operation.—Wallace's Farmer.

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Many farmers are not aware of the protection which the laws of the various states furnish to their game. If our readers will send to the department of agriculture at Washington and get Farmers' Bulletin 208 they will find therein the game laws enacted by the various states in 1907 and a summary of the previous legislation.

They may not know, for example, that in the state of Illinois no prairie chickens can be killed at any season of the year until July 1, 1911, nor any kind of squirrel from November 16th to July 1st. They may not know that in Iowa no squirrels can be killed from January 1st to September 1st, nor prairie chickens from December 1st to September 1st, nor turtle doves at any season of the year; that in Kansas red squirrels can not be shot at all, and that doves, plover, and quail are protected. There are similar laws in nearly all the states.

The real sportsmen are anxious to enforce these laws, and the farmers should stand by them. This is a different thing, however, from farmers protecting their premises from roving pot hunters at every season of the year. No person has any right to enter on the farmer's land anywhere without permission for the purpose of shooting any kind of game in season or out of season. The wild game on the farm belongs to him as long as it is on his premises. It is not to his interest to see them shot by anybody, not even his own boys. The quail, for instance, costs the farmer little or nothing and is one of the most efficient means of keeping in check chinch bugs. This wild game lives in the winter largely on the seeds of weeds. They are distinctly his friends, his aids in keeping in check noxious insects, and why he should allow every Tom, Dick and Harry to go onto his land for their own amusement, shoot these friends of his, scare his sheep and maim his cattle, is something that passes all reasonable comprehension.

We hope every township in our territory will meet and organize, and then put in force the laws of trespass and the game laws, carry violations into the courts, and unite in bearing the expenses. This is another instance of the necessity for co-operation.—Wallace's Farmer.

### WINTER ON PUGET SOUND.

Siberian Arctic Natives Will Try Mild Climate Once.

Seattle, Nov. 6.—On one of the recent vessels that arrived from the Bering Sea's party of 35 Siberian Arctic natives reached Seattle to spend the winter. It was the first time that any of them had ever been over a hundred miles from their native village and everything was new and marvelous, even mysterious to them. They are the real children of nature, living in a primitive manner with primitive laws and customs with but one objection in life, fighting for existence. The party was brought here by Captain A. M. Baber, a trader with ten years' experience in the Arctic regions and he proposes to exhibit the Siberians at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition next summer.

The winter is never extremely cold here, seldom getting down to freezing and the question of keeping the Siberians in good health for the winter was first a serious one with Captain Baber. At first he tried housing them in an old cold storage plant where the temperature could be regulated. But this was soon found impractical as his wards were becoming spoiled and were endangering their health by contact with white men. He rented an abandoned fishing camp on Howe's Canal at the base of the Olympic mountains where they could get snow and still be close to salt water and secure their customary food supplies, fish and seal.

During the stay in Seattle one of the women gave birth to a husky young boy. A more pleased lot of people could not be found anywhere than the natives themselves for all looked upon the new arrival as part of their own family.

Late Hours for Rising in England. There is one signal disadvantage in London—and, indeed, in English life, for the practice apparently embraces the entire country—and this is the appallingly late hours for rising. Everywhere is nine o'clock the breakfast hour; nothing, so to speak, is open till ten o'clock, and this absolute loss of all the morning makes a great difference if one has anything to do. On the continent one may always have breakfast by seven o'clock, as in our own country; but the universal late breakfast here, with luncheon at from 1:30 to two and dinner at eight or nine o'clock, makes conditions difficult for those accustomed to earlier hours.

Strange Marriages. Marriages are sometimes solemnized in strange places. In Christchurch, England, a wedding took place not a year ago in a church which was already partially demolished to make way for a new building. More recently still, a church in which a marriage was about to take place in England was burned down, and the women were still pouring water upon the smoking ruins when a wedding party made their way over the debris.—Woman's Life.

Waterbury, Conn.—Councilman Vicar Carlson in a crowded street here unintentionally jostled a well-dressed man. In the apology that followed Carlson discovered that the offended person is his brother August of Boise, Idaho, whom he had not heard from in 24 years.

### BUILDING UP HERD

College-Bred Farmers Tell How They Made the Old Place Pay.

### TACKLE OLD MAN CAUTIOUSLY

First Introduced Pure-Bred Farm Crop Seed—Increase a Winner.

The application of my two years' training as a student in the Illinois College of Agriculture has been altogether in co-operation with my father on three farms of rich timber soil four hundred and eighty acres in extent. This soil is highly suitable for the production of farm crops and live stock in combination.

As my father had always been decidedly successful as a farmer along practical lines, I realized the difficulty of putting my scientific training into practice, and knew that this must be done gradually and conservatively.

My first efforts were along the lines of pure-bred farm crop seeds. The increase in yield and quality of our corn crops was so satisfactory that they are now in general use on our farms. For example, last season our yield of thoroughbred Reed's Yellow Dent corn, from a field of fifty acres, averaged eighty-six bushels to the acre by weight. Our best field, however, of thirty-eight acres, averaged ninety-two bushels to the acre. Naturally our neighbors were interested in results of this kind, and as a consequence came to us to buy seed-corn. writes W. D. Moly in the Saturday Evening Post.

In a comparatively short time farmers from distant points of the county were buying their seed-corn from us, and now we have commerce outside the state. We have a call for all the high-grade seed-corn we can select from our fields, and this line of work on the farm, which directly a result of my scientific training, is a most decided and important source of profit.

As a portion of the farms are fine rolling ground, well studded with an abundance of springs of clear water, our natural situation is admirable for the growing of cattle. In fact, my father had for many years made a practice of pasturing and finishing steers for the market, thereby affording a profitable outlet for the crops produced by the farm. Before I went to college he had secured a good herd of high-grade Aberdeen-Angus cows headed by a fine registered sire. This herd was kept for the purpose of breeding our own feeding steers, and consequently familiarity with good cattle of this kind gave me a natural desire, on returning from college, to breed only the best cattle. Therefore I persuaded my father to start in with one excellent registered cow.

By careful breeding, augmented by the occasional purchase of an excellent registered animal, our herd of thoroughbreds has increased to about twenty head, and that without any great outlay on our part. At the same time one herd of fine-grade animals has increased greatly.

All this involved the daily application of the principles of scientific farming which I learned in college, and also brought into play another branch of knowledge obtained there, that of laying out and building a thoroughly-modern system of barns and other farm buildings. This my training enabled me to do in a way that has apparently secured to us the maximum of convenience and efficiency; at least, the buildings, layout, arrangement and equipment, all seem to be very satisfactory. The frames of all our buildings were made from timber grown on the place, and much of the other lumber used was also from native timber. In fact, our total outlay of cash for the building of a curb-roofed barn, seventy-two by forty-eight feet, with a twelve-foot shed and a capacity for feeding fifty head of cattle (divided into five lots), seventy-five hogs, and for storing seventy-five tons of hay, seven hundred bushels of corn, five hundred bushels of oats and ground feed, was only \$1,600. This barn is sixteen feet from foundation to eaves. Any farmer who has lately built a barn of this size, buying the lumber from the local lumber yard and hiring a contractor or master carpenter to draw plans and do the work, will realize the extent of the economy which we effected in the building of this barn by the application of knowledge I had gained at school.

While I cannot illustrate in figures the value of my training in the judging of beef cattle, at the same time I know for a certainty that it has been of great financial benefit to me and will be to the end of my career as a farmer, which I intend shall be to the end of my life. Before going to the agricultural college I used to look upon the work of the busy seasons with dread, and now I can say with all sincerity that this is entirely changed and that the work is no longer a drudgery, but is keenly anticipated as the working out of an intensely interesting problem, or rather many of them.

Freeing British Slaves. The 1st of August, 1834, was the day on which the slaves of British colonies were assigned to what was called an apprenticeship which was to prepare them for freedom. By the terms of the act all slaves became apprentice laborers to their masters in two classes, one of which would receive its actual freedom in 1838, and the other in 1840. About \$100,000,000 was appropriated to pay the masters for the loss of services based upon the market price; 770,280 slaves were affected by this.

GOERKE WINS RACE. New York, Nov. 6.—The eye mile championship race for motor cyclists, held at Morris Park yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the Federation of Motor Cyclists, was won by Walker Goerke of the National Athletic club of Brooklyn; Fred Huyck of Chicago, second; and A. G. Chappelle of the New York Motor Cycle club, third. The time was five minutes, 22 1/2 seconds. Huyck held the championship the last year.

### IS AN UP-HILL JOB.

Farming Without Sufficient Working Capital Poor Process.

Wallace's Farmer: We apprehend that the greatest difficulty under which farmers as a class labor is not the matters generally complained of, such as discrimination in railroad rates or the oppression of trusts or the high price of labor, but lack of sufficient working capital on the farm. The farmer's capital may be divided into two sorts: Fixed capital, such as the land and the permanent improvements, and working capital, such as the live stock, the farm machinery, and the means of carrying on the farm between crops, such as the support of the family and the payment of hired hands.

One of the phenomenal developments of the past twenty years is the necessity for a much larger amount of working capital, or what the economists or farm philosophers call "capital goods." There was a time when a hired hand who would accumulate four or five hundred dollars could fit himself out for farming on a share of grain land. For example, we once had a man on one of our farms who fitted out a team with which he raised forty acres of corn and a proportionate acreage of other crops for one hundred dollars. This was the time following the great drought of 1894, when a man could buy a working horse for the price of the bride, and one of these horses was actually bought at that price. Not only have horses advanced, but cattle of all kinds, and while the price of farm machinery has not varied so much, yet much more and better machinery is required now than twenty years ago. The reason for this is the advance in the price of labor and the necessity of increasing the output of farm products per individual or per man. This, however, is only a small part of the working capital required.

Where the farmer engages in stock farming he must very greatly increase his working capital in the shape of live stock. He finds also that a better class of live stock is required, for which he must pay an increased price. Not only this, but if he is to buy live stock to advantage, he must have a cash working capital as well as the capital already invested in live stock and machinery. We have always noticed that the farmer who had money in the bank bought things cheap. He who is understood were at all times ready to buy things cheap at a low price progressed much more rapidly than those who, when hard up for money, were obliged to sell something from their farm. We have noticed men hauling corn past our office this summer when it was from sixty to seventy-five cents a bushel. They had been able to hold it and wait for the advanced price. A very large amount of the food products actually grown on the farm brings comparatively low prices because the farmer has not sufficient working capital to convert these coarse feeds and grains into beef, pork, or mutton. In fact, unless the farmer has sufficient capital to enable him to work these dollars into higher types of feed, much of real value grown on the farm is unsalable at any price; for example, straw, a surplus amount of hay, cornstalks, corn fodder. The reason why so much corn fodder is husked in the field is because farmers do not have sufficient working capital to enable them to find a home market for it.

It is the forerhand man that generally speaking, goes to the front. We had occasion to remark recently that the farmers of the west have been looking upon the dollar as the end to be secured, the object of all their efforts, but have failed to realize the value of the dollar as the means to an end, or as a co-worker with the farmer to secure more dollars. It is not difficult to see how the farmer has formed this habit. Twenty or thirty years ago he made most of his money by saving, and thus acquired a wonderful superabundance of "saving grace." He needs now to learn how to spend these dollars that have been saved so as to increase the efficiency of his farm.

Many a farm is not producing more than half or two-thirds its actual capacity because the owner does not have and is not willing to invest his money in tiling out the portions that need tiling, in putting up permanent hog-tight fences not only on the roadside but in the fields, in order to enable him to utilize the waste, such as gleanings from the grain fields, down corn, or rape that may have been sown in the corn. He is not able to keep sheep to advantage because he can not give them change of pasture.

We wonder how much working capital the average farmer really has, how much he has outside of his investment in live stock, and how much of this he is willing to use, how much cash he has upon which he can put his hand at any time and is willing to put his hand. A dollar in the savings bank, where it brings four per cent, may be loaned out on a mortgage at five, six, or sometimes even eight per cent, but there are few farms on which this money invested wisely would not bring twice that per cent.

This is one of the subjects that it would be well to think over while you are husking corn; and then when the corn is in the crib and the nights are long sit down and do some actual figuring on the subject and ascertain how it is possible to secure this additional working capital, and how it can be used to the best advantage. This is one of the subjects upon which we would like to get the opinions of our readers. We are never quite as sure of our own judgment as we are after our subscribers discuss the questions among themselves.

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St. Joseph, Mo. Topeka, Kan. Wichita, Kan. Grand Island, Neb.

# TALLOW, FURS, PELTS, WOOL, HIDES



THE hide market is about the same as when last reported. Very few sales have been made this week in the packer or country markets, however, there are no large stocks of hides being held and we look for a reasonably steady market until receipts increase and hides get to be long haired and largely grubby. Hide values are high and we think it policy to keep reasonably well sold up. The fur market will open up shortly and we hope to get our prices in next week's issue. Let your shipments come forward and we will handle them for you at top prices.

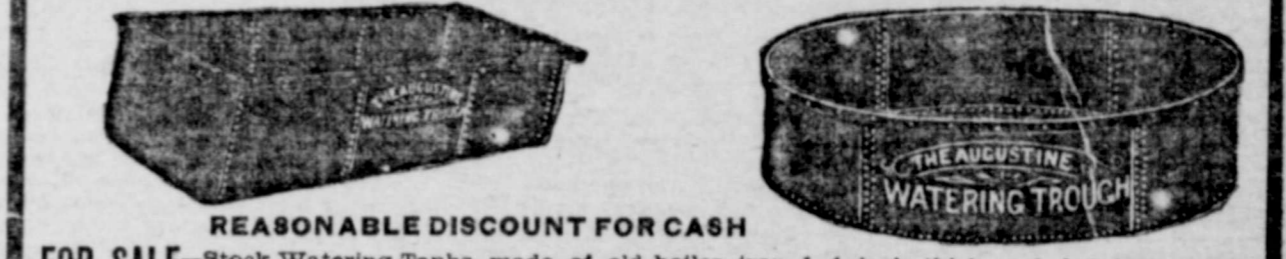
GREEN CURLED HIDES No. 1, No. 2	Native—short hair..... \$120 \$130	Green ungored hides, to less than same grade cured..... \$120 \$130	DRY HIDES
Native—long hair..... \$120 \$130	Horse hides, green, No. 1..... \$2.50	Green pony hides..... \$2.50	Dry flint butcher, heavy..... 15 c
Hide brands, over 40 flat..... 5 c	Horse hides, green, No. 2..... 1.50	Sheep pelts, green..... \$2.50	Dry flint fallen, heavy..... 14 c
Hide brands under 40 flat..... 5 c	Bulls and stags..... 7 c	Dry, according to wool, per pound..... \$4.10	Dry flint, under 16 lbs..... 14 c
Bulls, side branded..... 5 c	Green salt cured, Jacksons..... \$2.50		Dry salt, heavy..... 12 c
Green salt cured, glue or fish..... \$2.50	Stinks..... \$2.50		Dry, No. 1..... 9 c
			Dry, No. 2..... 8 c
			Beeswax..... \$2.25

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